

UNDEFINED.
Who can define love? Not the little child
Who lifts his soft eyes from his mother's knee,
Pushed with innocent tranquility,
Nor that poor knight who went where Venus
smiled.
And above, after suffering beguiled,
To find the meaning of his mystery?
Who can tell when love has crowned or he
From very pain of love undone made wild.
Not the man who at the white Christ's feet
Offers the world as one poor sacrifice,
Nor the man who follows where the sweet,
Swift moon shines from the circling skies,
Nay, not from time or joy or suffering
Is knowledge brought that we may know this
—Theodore Pickering Garrison in "Brown Book
of Boston."

SNAKE, EGGS AND A JUG.

A Moccasin's Appetite and Lack of
Sense Led to His Death.

A party of Jacksonville mechanics
were at work on the Matanzas river
raising a sunken dredgeboat. They
lived on board of the big lighter on
which they worked in a small house
on the deck. One noon their bill of
fare was somewhat strengthened by
some wild turkey eggs which had been
found by some of the party while hunt-
ing on shore. After the hungry en-
gineers had destroyed a heavy dinner
they left their dining room and return-
ed to work. The doors and windows
were all open, and the cook did not
clear off the table for some time.

In this interval a large water moc-
assin of near six feet crawled on board
the lighter and wriggled into the din-
ing room through the open door. In
his prospecting tour he climbed the
table leg, and here, with a snake's
fondness for eggs, he went in for a
feast. One of the turkey eggs lay
alone by a plate, and the rest were in
a dish on the other side of the table.
In the center stood a large water jug,
and right here the wily serpent slipped
up. After swallowing the lone turkey
egg, he started for the main supper
and in his artless manner crawled
through the handle of the jug. It was
a rather tight fit, and he had to stop
about half way through on account of
the egg, which enlarged him some-
what. So, stretching forward, he bolted
another egg and thereby fastened
himself.

On each side of the jug handle was
an egg on his inside, and he could
move neither backward nor forward,
practically riveted in position. He was
soon found in this peculiar situation
by the cook, who speedily killed him.

MOTHER OF PEARL CLOUDS

A Beautiful Celestial Phenomenon of
the Arctic Regions.

The last Danish expedition which
went to the polar regions to study
the aurora borealis observed the so
called "mother of pearl clouds" which
are described in the reports of the
Danish Academy of Sciences. These
clouds resemble the so called "shining
clouds." These formations were given
their singular name by the Norwegian
meteorologist Professor Mohn. The
Danish scientists twice had an oppor-
tunity of seeing such celestial phenom-
ena. Once they succeeded in measur-
ing the distance of these clouds above
the earth, which was found to be about
forty kilometers.

The second time measuring was not
possible because all the members of
the expedition were in one place, but
they were able to make some remark-
able observations about the movement
of the cloud. At first it looked like a
horizontal band in the southwestern
horizon at a height of thirty or thirty-
five degrees. Then it moved slowly to-
ward the east, stopped and finally re-
turned to its original position. During
its retrograde motion a part of the
cloud was torn off, the fragment as-
suming a circular shape and floating
alone with a rapidity of one degree in
four seconds toward the south. Hav-
ing passed through seven degrees of the
firmament, this small cloud was dis-
solved.

It is evident that these motions are
peculiar to the mother of pearl clouds,
because another cloud which was in
the same tract of sky at the same time
remained motionless. The color of
these formations at the edge was most-
ly red, but toward the middle it changed
from rose color to green. The clouds
were visible in broad daylight about
noon. An observation through the
spectroscope gave only the lines of the
common spectrum of the sky at day-
light together with some absorption
lines, which indicate a great quantity
of vapor. It was perhaps the strong
sunlight which prevented the observa-
tion of any peculiarities in the spec-
trum of these clouds.

Their motion cannot be caused by
any wind. Professor Poulsen, the head
of the expedition, is rather of the opin-
ion that the mother of pearl clouds are
moved by other forces, partly perhaps
by electricity. Poulsen explains the
formation of such a cloud by currents
of negative electricity, by virtue of
which the atmospheric vapor is con-
densed. The clouds probably move in
the direction of the electric currents—
London Standard.

The Pope's Private Car.

At Civita Vecchia, Italy, he stored a
gorgeously gilded railway car which is
the property of Pope Leo, says the
Baltimore Sun. It was built nearly
fifty years ago by his predecessor in
the papal chair and is one of the most
remarkable railway cars in existence.
Its roof is supported by the figures of
three carved angels covered with gold
and silver. Its copper dome bears a
series of beautiful paintings by Ge-
rome. The interior of the car is divided
into a series of rooms, the outer being
for the reception of the papal guard.
Behind it is the throne room, in which
the pontiff sits while he blesses the
crowds which throng about the car on
his journeys. At least that was the idea
when the car was built. As a matter
of fact, the pope has never made but
one journey in his private car, going
from Rome to Naples many years ago.
Since that time the car has never been
used, and thieves have cut from their
frames many of the beautiful paintings
which originally ornamented the car.
At the rear of the throne room is the
cemetery, fitted with a beautiful altar
and surrounded by a magnificent
parking by Gerome.

Ganjan Smoking.

A demand is being made in Jamaica
for the suppression of the practice of
ganjan smoking among the many thou-
sands of East Indian coolies who work
on the banana and sugar plantations
throughout the colony. Ganjan is a
variant of Indian hemp or bang which
was employed to arouse the rebel
passions of the Indian mutiny, and which
to day is responsible in the east for many
cases of running amuck. The coolies
who smoke this most pernicious weed
freely become an incarnate fiend with
the most homicidal tendencies.

SPENCER BAFFLED.

The Great Philosopher Practically
Admits Himself Conquered.

Spencer's great life work, "A System
of Synthetic Philosophy," is probably
the greatest scientific literary work
ever undertaken and accomplished by
one man. Its ten volumes have occu-
pied the author for practically forty
years. This wonderful work, a library
in itself, was begun in 1850. It is an
encyclopedia of life in all its phases,
from the general law of the aggrega-
tion and dissolution of bodies, the evo-
lution of organic nature and the devel-
opment and variation of plants and an-
imals to the origin and growth of mind,
the laws of psychology and the newer
science of sociology. Yet after all his
labors, all his struggles against adverse
circumstances, Mr. Spencer at the close
of his great work admits a failure. He
set out to know the unknown and
coupled his negation of God with the
assertion of some strange, unknown,
absolute thing which can neither know
nor feel nor think, yet which is behind
the cosmos, directing in some mys-
terious way the universe. This has pro-
ved far from satisfying to minds such as
could comprehend the philosophy of
Herbert Spencer.

It has not followed that all who have
mastered his science of life and system
of philosophy and have been filled with
admiration for his profound thought
and vast research have become "Spencer-
ians." In fact, faithful disciples of
Herbert Spencer are few and far be-
tween. Yet the world of thought owes
much to Mr. Spencer for which it has
not given him full credit. His name is
seldom associated with the growth of
the theory of evolution, yet its acceptance
in the modern sense is largely due to
him. Mr. Spencer had accepted and
preached the theory of evolution long
before Darwin published "The Origin
of Species" in 1859, and he was who
coined the phrase "The survival of the
fittest."

For years and years Herbert Spencer
worked at his "Synthetic Philosophy,"
gathering together all the material af-
forded by scientists in almost every
branch of knowledge, with the inten-
tion of publishing at last a crowning
work dealing with the principles of
ethics, which would give a practical
issue to all his former theoretical stud-
ies. When the time came to write this
last book of all, when his life of self
denial and struggle was about to be
ended with the placing of the capstone
of the edifice he had erected to be a
guide to all mankind, the philosopher
found himself baffled. All the immense
mass of material which he had gathered
proved insufficient to give the con-
clusive and irrefutable evidence which
would satisfy the philosopher. And so
in the preface to his last book Herbert
Spencer practically admits himself con-
quered by the too difficult problem of
the complexity of human nature. Still
he is one of the world's great thinkers,
and his fame grows every day. And
besides the value of his philosophy
there is the value of the example of
his life, an example much needed in
these days when men work so much
for the things of the moment and are
unwilling to make sacrifices to accom-
plish the things which are lasting—
New York Press.

Little "Captain" Lawton.

"Captain" Manley Lawton, thirteen
years old, is the bugler of the First
battalion of artillery of the Kentucky
state guard. He is a son of the late
General Lawton, with whom he went
two years ago to the Philippines. Im-
mediately on his arrival at Manila, he
was his father received a command,
he went with General MacArthur's
army and promptly found itself under fire
at Guadalupe ridge. The courage dis-
played by the child while the battle
raged was a matter of pleased com-
ment among officers and men. Soon
after this the youngster was assigned
to the position of volunteer aid on his
father's staff, with the rank of "cap-
tain." He served faithfully and well,
going through the entire campaign,
taking part in all the expeditions and
enduring the same hardships as others
of the command.

After the death of his father he re-
turned to this country with his mother,
who took up her residence at Pewee
Valley, near Louisville, where young
Lawton may be seen almost daily rid-
ing the Philippine which he brought
home with him. He was made much of
at the recent encampment of the state
guard at Owensboro, where he recited
entertainingly to Governor Beckham,
General John B. Castleman and other
officials his experiences in the Philip-
pines.

The Passing of Piffershire.
"On the western slope of the Berk-
shire hills is a small village which is
literally painted red once in every ten
or twelve years," writes Mary Y. Pat-
erson in "The Ladies' Home Journal."
Twenty-five years before the battle of
Lexington, Sylvanus Cunningham, a
peddler of notions, passed through the
settlement. His cart was upset and all
his wares were thrown out in the road.
The villagers rushed to his aid, but
when he took a hasty inventory of his
stock he declared that much was miss-
ing, and furthermore denounced the
place and said it should therefore be
known as "Piffershire." And thus it
was known until 1825, when the village
fathers called a meeting to take steps
toward throwing off the ignominious
name.

"As a substitute some one mentioned
"Red Rock." This was met by the ob-
jection that there were no red rocks in
the vicinity. Whereupon a shrewd old
man suggested that they could paint
one. So a great rock by the roadside
was given a coat of deep, rich red, and
since that time "painting day," which
occurs about every dozen years, has
been one of the great celebrations in
Red Rock's history."

Disappearance of the Topper.

What has become of the topper? He
has departed from his haunts, van-
ished from our eyes. He has been oblit-
erated. Perhaps there has been no
diminution in the quantity of liquor
consumed, but it is certain that drunk-
enness has lost favor. Men that drink
guard themselves. They count the
glasses and keep an eye on the clock.
They take their liquor in private. They
do not boast of their gains. They take
care to be ready for business in the
morning.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Education and Police.

The most expensive departments
in the New York city government are
those of education and police. The de-
partment of education costs nearly
\$19,000,000 a year and the department
of police nearly \$12,000,000. But there
are 11,000 employees of the depart-
ment of education and 7,710 of the
department of police, and thus per
man it costs more to police the city
than to educate its children. The aver-
age police salary is higher than the
average teacher's salary.

A BAD PLACE FOR TEETH.

St. Petersburg Slowly Becoming a
City of Toothless People.

St. Petersburg is slowly becoming a
city of toothless people. The Russian
capital should be and eventually will
be removed to Moscow mainly on that
account. This, at least, is the opinion
of a prominent merchant of the city on
the banks of the Neva, who says he has
heard much talk along that line in the
last few years.

Vladimir Zorokoff, a tea importer of
St. Petersburg, who is in town, exhibits
a mouth devoid of teeth to show the ef-
fects of the climate of his city. He
says the sight of a person similarly af-
flicted is a common one there. St. Pe-
tersburg citizens are readily identified
in any part of the empire, he says, by
the absence of many or all of their
teeth.

There are two reasons for this condi-
tion. The first Mr. Zorokoff gives is the
atmosphere of the capital city. The
vapors that arise from the marshes of
the Neva have the effect of producing
decay of the teeth. Whether there is
some deleterious chemical property in
the vapors has not been discovered, but
the result is declared to be due to the
effluvia from the swamps. The second
reason is the scarcity of good dentists.
The science of dentistry is practically
unknown in the city or the nation.

"St. Petersburg offers an unsurpassed
field for good American dentists," said
Mr. Zorokoff. "Perhaps by excellent
treatment and the use of preservative
teeth of my fellow citizens could be
saved. The city was largely built on
land that had been filled in, and the
climate was never very healthful. While
St. Petersburg is the capital, the center
of culture, wealth and refinement
of the country still remains at Mos-
cow."

"St. Nicholas is himself said to be
fearful of losing all his teeth, having
had much trouble to keep them in good
order. From this fact, I think, the
sentiment that is being formed in favor
of re-establishing the capital in the
city where it was in olden times will
in time result in the abandonment of
St. Petersburg as the imperial city."

In no other center of population in
Russia is the decay of teeth so notice-
able as in the capital. It is only dur-
ing the past ten years that the subject
has attracted general attention, and
recently the feeling that the seat of
government should be changed has
been growing among the upper class.
I hope to see the removal take place."

A Modern Utopia.

According to Commander Knowling
of H. M. S. Icarus, who visited Pitcairn
Island last February, an almost utopian
state of existence prevails among its
inhabitants, the descendants of the
mutineers of the Bounty. In his re-
port to the colonial office Commander
Knowling states that of the total popu-
lation of 126 a large proportion are
young children. There is a parliament
of seven elected members, including
Mr. James R. McCoy, the president and
magistrate. No one smokes or drinks
intoxicants, and each adult man works
from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m. for the public
good, directed by the local parliament.
Two p. m. is the dinner hour, and the
remainder of the day the people em-
ploy themselves about their own busi-
nesses. The women of the family do
all the house work. The islanders are de-
termined in morals or physique are
contradicted, and it is stated that
disease is almost unknown, notwith-
standing the fact that the taking of
medicine is discontinued by the
leading members.—London Mail.

A Clock of Bicycles.

Alphonse Duhamel of Paris has made
a timepiece that stands twelve feet
high and is composed entirely of bi-
cycles or their component parts.
The framework is a huge bicycle
wheel, around which are arranged
twenty ordinary sized wheels, all fitted
with pneumatic tires. A rim within
the large wheel bears the figures for
the hours, the figures themselves being
constructed of crank rods. The hands
are made of steel tubing, which is used
for the framework of bicycles. The
minute strokes on the dial are small
nickel plated spokes.

The top of the clock is an arrange-
ment of twelve handle bars. The clock
strikes the hours and the quarters, bi-
cycle bells of course making the chimes.
The pendulum is made of a bicycle
wheel and the support rod of various
parts of a bicycle frame.

It is said that the clock, besides being
a curiosity, is an excellent timepiece.
It is to adorn one of the public build-
ings of Paris.

A Ring of Rats.

An extraordinary nest of rats was re-
cently discovered at the bottom of an
old well in Courtlain, a hamlet in
France, the peculiar feature about the
animals being that seven of them were
joined together by their tails in such a
manner that it was impossible for them
to free themselves. The tips of the
tails were knotted together and formed
a center from which the bodies radi-
ated. They have been presented to the
museum at Chateaufort, where they
are attracting much attention. A "ring
of rats" composed of twenty-seven an-
imals is preserved at Altenburg, and
other specimens have been discovered
at Bonn, Frankfurt, Erfurt and Lin-
denau, near Leipzig, and two "rings"
were found near Gotha in December,
1822, one consisting of twenty-eight
and the other of fourteen animals.

The Power of Niagara.

If all the abledomed men in Greater
New York were working together turn-
ing a crank, they would not equal the
power to be developed in the two sta-
tions of the Niagara Falls Power com-
pany, and they could work only eight
hours a day, while the great current
there flows forever.—World's Work.

Are Willow Trees Lightning Proof?

"In all my forty years' experience
with trees and plants," said a well
known gardener, "I have yet to hear
of a willow tree being struck by light-
ning. Spruce trees, white wood and
pine trees sometimes almost seem to
attract the electricity, and oak and
other large trees and even many small
trees are often maimed and killed. But
willow trees seem for some reason to be
immune to death or injury in this
shape, and I have never seen or even
heard of a tree of this family which
lightning has ever struck."—Cleveland
Leader.

Blind.

"I should like to go to my mother-in-
law's funeral this afternoon," said
the bookkeeper to the "old man."
"So should I," replied the proprietor
as he turned to his desk again.—Tit-
Bits.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

Mathematician Learned His Own
Talent by Means of a Cow.

The retirement of Professor Thomas
C. Mendenhall from the presidency of
the Worcester Polytechnic Institute
has been a matter of extreme regret to
educators, for he has long been regard-
ed as one of the best mathematicians
in the country. He was himself long
ignorant of the possession of this talent
and only discovered it by the merest
accident.

Professor Mendenhall was the son of
a poor farmer in Ohio and was at work
on the farm one day when a resident of
a distant village drove up and struck
a bargain with the elder Mendenhall
for the purchase of a cow.

"Now," said the visitor, "I must get
this cow home, but I can't take time to
drive her 20 miles ahead of my team,
and she can't go fast enough to be led
behind. I will give you a dollar
to drive her over to my place."

Thomas jumped at the chance and
the next morning started on his walk
barefoot before daylight. Arrived at
his destination, he received his dollar,
the first money he had ever owned, and
was invited to stay overnight before re-
turning. On his way to his room he
passed a book shelf on which lay a Eu-
clid. He had never seen a geometry be-
fore, and something prompted him to
take this one down and look inside. He
carried the book to his room and pored
over it as long as his candle held out.
Then he dreamed of it for the rest of
the night.

In the morning he timidly asked his
host if his dollar would buy that vol-
ume. His joy was so great at finding
that it would that he could scarcely eat
his breakfast, and he trudged home
perfectly happy with his precious vol-
ume under his arm.

That was his first step in science, and
his accidental introduction to Euclid
inspired him to work his way through
school and college and enter upon the
life of research which has placed him
in the front rank of American scholars.
He now has the right to place a long
string of honors and titles after his
name and is a member of half a dozen
scientific associations.—Saturday Even-
ing Post.

Most Durable Binding for Books.

The recently published report of the
committee appointed by the Society of
Arts on bookbinding condemns the use
of catkins and Russia leather as most
liable to decay. Of replies from 39
libraries 31 recommend morocco and
pique as the most durable. There is
a general agreement that the use of gas
in libraries has a most deteriorating ef-
fect on the bindings, the electric light
being preferable.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Vista, Sun-
day River Cape Colony, conducts a
store typical of South Africa, at
which can be purchased anything
from the proverbial "needle to an
anchor." This store is situated in a
valley nine miles from the nearest
railway station and about twenty-
five miles from the nearest town. Mr.
Larson says: "I am favored with the
custom of farmers within a radius of
thirty miles, to many of whom I have
supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All
testify to their value in a house-
hold where a doctor's advice is al-
most out of the question. Within one
mile of my store the population is
perhaps sixty. Of these, within the
past twelve months, no less than
fourteen have been absolutely cured
by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This
must surely be a record." For
sale by Wm. P. Bell & Co., druggists,
Accomack C. H., Va.

A DOLLAR MADE IS A DOLLAR SAVED

If so, write to the
LAUREL
MARBLE WORKS,
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p. m.

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Newly renovated and put in
first-class condition.

American plan \$1.50 up per day.

Rooms, European plan, 50 cts. up

Special rates for commercial
travelers and weekly boarders.

O. A. FOWLER,
Manager.

Public Sale of

1240 Acres

—OF—
Valuable Land.

By virtue of a decree of the
circuit court for Worcester
county, Maryland, and a decree
of the circuit court for Accomack
county, Virginia, the undersigned
Trustee and Special
Commissioner will sell at public
sale in front of Parker's
Hotel, Pocomoke City, Mary-
land, at
2:30 P. M.,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1901,

all that tract and parcel of land
lying in Worcester county,
Maryland, and Accomack county,
Virginia, belonging to Henry
P. Dennis and Philip C. Dennis,
minors, the said tract of land
being part of the farm known
as "Beverly" or the "John U.
Dennis Farm." This land is
distant about 4 miles west of
New Church, 6 miles South-
West of Pocomoke City, 3 miles
from Beaver Dam Station on the
N. Y. P. & N. R., and 1
mile from Cedar Hall Wharf,
where the boats of the B. C. &
A. Ry. Company regularly land
four times per week, and con-
tains about 1240 acres, divided
into four farms, a plot of which
with description of the divisions
thereon can be found and ex-
amined at the office of James
H. Fletcher, Jr., Esq., Accomack
C. H., Va., or may be had
on application to S. K. Dennis,
Pocomoke City, Md.

Division No. 1 on said plot,
known as the "Dickerson Place,"
on which Mr. L. C. Godwin now
resides contains 151 acres, all in
Maryland, 65 acres cleared.
Has fine clay soil, well adapted
to truck farming, especially the
raising of strawberries, sweet
and Irish potatoes. Has con-
siderable pine timber large
enough to cut and a heavy
growth of young pine, also an
abundance of pine shats and
woods mould, very convenient
for hauling. Improved by two
story frame dwelling, barn,
stables, corn stack, etc., all in
good repair.

Division No. 2 on said plot,
the farm on which Mr. H. T.
Lambden now resides, contains
173 acres of land, 58 acres of
cleared land. Three acres of
this farm are in Virginia. No.
2 adjoins No. 1 and has about
the same character of soil and
timber. Improved by a one
story and a half frame dwelling,
carriage house, cornstack,
stables, etc., all in good repair.
Has a small orchard of choice
varieties of peaches and apples.

Division No. 3 on said plot,
the farm on which John Bailey
now resides, contains 386 1/2
acres, of which 251 are in Vir-
ginia. Has 3094 acres of wood
and marsh land and 77 acres of
cleared land admirably adapted
to raising trucks of all kinds.
The large amount of marsh
renders stock raising cheap and
especially profitable. Has large
peach orchard and also a small
apple orchard. Is improved by
one-story frame dwelling, barn,
carriage house, stable and corn
stack. Has large growth of pine
timber suitable for cord wood
and plenty of pine shats con-
veniently located.

Division No. 4 on said plot,
the farm on which Mr. James
Gladden now resides, contains
530 acres of land, 409 of which
are in Virginia. This farm is
located at the junction of Pitt's
Creek and the Pocomoke River,
and fronts on the river for nearly
two miles. Has 102 acres of
very productive cleared land,
which is especially adapted to
potato raising, also has some
extra large pine timber, and a
remarkably fine pine thicket
conveniently located. The
marsh included in this farm has
the reputation of being the best
in its section, and furnishes
good pasture for a large herd
of cattle seven months of the year.
There are three peach orchards
on this place and one small apple
orchard.

Is improved by a frame dwelling,
containing seven rooms, carriage
house, barn, corn stacks and stables,
all in first-class repair.
This farm might be conveniently
divided into two settlements. All the
buildings of the main settlement are
immediately on the Pocomoke River.
There is also one small tenement
house situated on Pitt's Creek in Vir-
ginia.

Conditions: Division No. 1 on said
plot will be sold subject to the right
of way in favor of Divisions No. 2
and No. 3 on said plot.

Division No. 2 on said plot will be
sold subject to the right of way in
favor of Division No. 3.

Division No. 4 on said plot will be
sold with the understanding the pur-
chaser shall be permitted to pass
over the farm belonging to Arthur
C. Alfred P. and Samuel K. Dennis
to the county road leading from
Cedar Hall Wharf to Pocomoke City
by the usual way, and the privilege
hereby extended to the purchaser
renting the said property.

Terms: 10 per cent of the pur-
chase money on each parcel must be
paid on day of sale, and as much
more as the purchaser may desire,
and the balance to be divided in two
equal installments, the first becom-
ing due one year from day of
sale, and the second two years
from day of sale, carrying inter-
est from date, and to be secured by
approved personal security. Upon
confirmation of the sale by the court
the payment of the whole of the
purchase money a deed with special
warranty of title, will be executed
to the purchaser. Premises to be at
risk of purchaser as soon as bid off.
Taxes for the year 1901, to be paid by
the trust and title papers, includ-
ing revenue stamps, to be at the ex-
pense of purchaser. Possession will
be given January 1st, 1902. For
further information apply to S. K.
Dennis, Pocomoke City, Md.

ALFRED P. DENNIS,
Trustee and Special Commissioner.

Eastern Shore of Virginia

Produce Exchange.

(INCORPORATED JANUARY 26, 1900.)
BEN. T. GUNTER, President.
A. J. MCMAITH, Secy. and Treas.
W. A. BURTON, Gen. Mgr.

General Office: ONLEY, Virginia.
Growers Agency
for choice
IRISH & SWEET POTATOES,
ONIONS, BERRIES,
PEAS, ETC.

Operates at all the principal Shipping Stations and Wharves in
Accomack and Northampton Counties.

OBJECT:—Improved grading and packing of goods. Proper distribution on the var-
ious markets. The establishment of home routes and everything that
tends to higher prices for farm products and the better condition of the farmers.

The Following are Selling Agents for the Exchange:

BALTIMORE.
Walter G. Fentress, Wm. Heyser,
—Wholesale—
Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Foot of Gay Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Specialties—Berries, Vegetables,
Irish and Sweet Potatoes.
References:—Commercial Agen-
cies, Nat. Marine Bank, Balto.

Shipping Letter—O.

R. L. Perkins & Co., W. B. Custis & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
26 East Camden St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Specialties—Sweet and Irish
Potatoes.
Shipping Letters—A. A. or P.

NEW YORK.
GEO. W. TULL,
—Produce Commission Merchant—
—IN—
Southern Fruits and Produce,
165 West St., New York. Shipping No. 5.

REFERENCES:—Gansevoort Bank, New York; Lee Bros. & Co., Norfolk, Va.; L. Floyd Nock,
Accomack C. H., Va.; W. A. Burton, Onley, Va.

New York Agent for Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, W. A. Burton, Busi-
ness Manager. This is the largest Truck Farmers' Association in existence, has over one
thousand members and controls every important shipping point in the Counties of Accomack
and Northampton in the State of Virginia.